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AMUSEMENTS.

of "Hamlet."

The Shakspearean readings which are being given in Plymouth Church by Mr of the Indianapolis free kindergartens are attracting the attention and receiving the liberal patronage they deserve. Not merely is the object of the series of entertainments most worthy, but Mr. Riddle is really giving a performance of the greatest merit and charm. In his reading of "Hamlet" last night he did many remarkable things, not the least of which was the modulation of his voice into two separate and perfectly distinct types of old men's voices-in giving the lines attributed to Polonius and those of the old grave digger.

Portions of the play in which Mr. Riddle displayed rare discrimination and evidence of profound study of the great dramatist were the colloquy between Hamlet and his father's ghost, the famous betrayal of the king's secret, the scene in the queen's the tribute to Yorick and the final duel and poisoning scene. Lovers of the Bard of Avon would do well to attend these readings, since in them they will discover anew delightful truth that Shakspeare opened a hitherto unknown vein of English the richness of whose yield has never since

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Mr. Riddle will give "The Merchant of Venice" and on the evenings of Tuesday and Thursday and in the afternoon of Saturday next week he will read respectively "King Henry V,"
"Twelfth Night," and "The Tempest." The
reading of "King Henry V" will doubtless attract more than ordinary attention on account of Mr. Richard Mansfield's recent great success in a revival of that play.

Zoo Opens To-Day.

The Zoo will present for exhibition today a group of young animals that are entirely new species to the animal world Director General Bostock has not yet decided on a name for them. The strange cubs were born at the Zoo early yester-

The hour of opening will be 11 o'clock this morning, and there will be continuous exhibitions, lectures and performances until every day. At 4:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. the feeding of the wild beasts will take place. Nearly two horses are required ev-ery day, besides the hay, corn, oats, etc. Prof. H. B. Hopkins, of world's fair fame, has been engaged to introduce the acts and lecture on the animals and trainers. The general admission is 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children. Season tickets, \$5 for adults and \$3 for children. All tickets for sale at Huder's drug store.

Notes of the Stage.

To-night ends the engagement of the Royal Burlesquers at the Empire Theater.

The feature of Madame Modjeska's farewell tour of the United States this season is the magnificent production of Shak speare's historical tragedy, "King John," with which she has been provided by her managers, Wagenhals & Kemper. Modjeska will be seen at English's Opera House as Lady Constance in "King John" Wednesday night, Nov. 7.

Mr. Ford and Miss Izette, the new actors engaged to replace Mr. Frohoff and Miss Gail in the Grand Stock Company, will arrive in the city to-day, to begin rehearsals of the play to be produced election week Grand. The new actors come here direct from the Grand Opera House, Memphis, Tenn., where they have been members of the Hopkins Stock Company.

A Saturday matinee at English's is sufficient rarity at this time to be a novelty by itself, but when the performance is to be given by a high-class organization such as Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels extraordinary interest attaches to the event. The advance sale for this attraction has been so large that there can be little doubt that the audiences, both this afternoon and to-night, will be of pleasing proportions.

XXX Messrs. Dickson and Talbott were greatly surprised and disturbed a short time ago to receive word that Rose Coghlan would probably not appear at the Park election week with Hyde's Comedians and Helene Mora. They proceeded at once to enter into negotiations looking to the securing of Miss Coghlan's presence with the company. Yesterday they were in receipt of positive assurance that Miss Coghlan will be at the Park the entire week beginning

The Grand stock company has had a strong test of its ability to produce comedles adequately this week, since the bill has been double, consisting of two typical English humorous plays of the old -"Box and Cox" and "Still Waters Run Deep." Stage Director Alfred Fisher has done triple duty the entire week, managing the stage and playing parts in the two comedies, and has acquitted himself with great credit. The matinee this afternoon and to-night's performance will close a successful week.

"The Flaming Arrow," now at the Park, is a border melodrama and exploits Indians and cowboys, but withal it is one of the most rational plays of the kind seen here in a long time. The scenery employed in the production is of surprising richness and ficelity to the locale of the play. In the seld, there is a remarkably realistic reproction of a camp fire, with flames leaping ntly in the most natural manner. sion is very cleverly obtained by stage against a strip of ribbon which is predded unevenly. The color of flame is,

of course, produced by a red electric light. Two performances to-day will close the en-gagement of Go-Won-Go-Mohawk, the celebrated Indian actress, in this fine melo-

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Carey and Miss Margaret Carey have gone to Louisville for a short visit. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus L. Mason entertained an informal dinner party last night. Mr. Wirt McDowell and daughter Irene, of Joplin, Mo., are guests of Dr. and Mrs.

Miss Mary Mungovan and nephew, George M. Keenan, visited friends at Fort Wayne last week. Miss Fay McCrea, who has been visiting Miss Muriel Hitt, returned to her home in

Cieveland, O., yesterday. Mrs. George C. Pearson and Miss Pearson eft last night for New York and Boston, where they will spend a month.

Mr. Alfred C. Class, of Milwaukee, one of the competing architects for the new government building, left for the East yes- the crowd. terday after a short visit with Mr. and Bishop and Mrs. J. M. Francis will re-

ceive informally this afternoon in honor of Bishop Partridge, of Japan, who is their guest. The hours are from 4 to 6 o'clock. There are no invitations. Mrs. Mary A. Henney, of Cornell avenue, left for the East yesterday to be gone two weeks and on her return will read a pa-per before the Occasia Society on "Slum Work in a Great City."

A reception will be given by the Junior plause was deafening. General Greene tried Auxiliary of St. Paul's Church on Monday. to get order, but the crowd cheered the from 8 to 10 o'clock at the parish house, in | louder. The Governor stood quietly beside honor of Bishop Partridge, of Kyota. All the chairman. The applause lasted nine who are interested in the bishop and his minutes. work are cordially invited.

Dr. Sarah J. Elliott, of Utah, will give a

residence of Mrs. E. C. Atkins, 1312 North Meridian street, to which Mrs. Atkins cor-Mrs. Elliott will talk on "The Mormons." Ketcham, gave a reception yesterday mornlace. Robinwood. They were assisted by Mrs. Alexander Jameson, the Misses Jameson, the Misses Gertrude and Lillian Taggart, Miss Anna Louise Beck, Miss Emma Frank, Miss Kate Smith, Miss Macy Coughlen, Mrs. Davis, Miss Annie Fraser, Miss Lucia Ray and Miss Ethel Cleland. The rooms were adorned with autumn flow-

Mrs. J. Alfred Barnard gave a luncheon esterday, having for her guests, Miss Wood, of Pitsburg; Miss Louise Fletcher, Miss Elmes, of Chicago; Miss Lucy Taggart, Miss Ethel Failey, Miss Josephine Hyde, Miss Mary Noble, Miss Emma At kins, Miss Lillie Falls-Dunn, of Memphis; Mr. George Riddle Gives a Reading | Miss Katharine Winter, Miss Myla Coburn, the Misses Mary and Martha Foster. Th table was adorned with Bridesmaid roses and the name cards were pink, edged with

> he season and was entertained at the street. The hostess was assisted by Miss frene Senefeld. A musical programme was given during the evening by Mr. Arthur Connor and Miss Gertrude Kelly. Those present were: Mr. Frank Dunn, Mr. Harry Connor, Mr. Arthur Connor, Mr. John I Hanley, Mr. Frank Kelly, Mr. Thomas (Kelly, Mr. Daniel Leary, Mr. Bernard M. Keene, Miss Nora Mahoney, Miss Josephine Deery, Miss Mary McNellis, Miss Irene Senefeld, Miss Abbie Lyons, Miss Nellie Hanley, Miss Gertrude Kelly and Miss Carrie Keene. Favors were won by Mr. Arthur Connor, Bernard Keene, Miss Gertrude Kelly and Miss Nellie Hanley.

> Miss Florence Atkins gave a tea yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Boone, of Fall River, Mass., who is visiting the Misses Spann, and Miss Helen Krag, who will leave soon to reside in Boston. With Miss Atkins and her guests in receiving was Mrs. George Franklin Atkins and durmother and Mrs. Charles Allen Dale, Mrs. Misses Reaume, Miss Mary Noble, Miss Mary Edith Dean, Miss Josephine Hyde and Miss Lillian Atkins. The different rooms were adorned with chrysanthemums Among the guests from out of town were Wood, of Pittsburg; Miss Dunn, of Memphis, Tenn.; Miss Fenton, of Chicago; Miss Olcutt, of Muncle and Miss Mitchener,

> of Washington, D. C. Mrs Alfred M. Ogle gave a large recepion yesterday afternoon in honor of her visitor, Mrs. Charles Pierce, of Lafayette. Mrs. Ogle was assisted during the afternoon in receiving and entertaining by Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Mrs. John A. Butler, Ernest Wiles, Mrs. Henry Mrs. Albert Baker, Mrs. field Miller, Mrs. Harry Ohr, Mrs. liam H. Scott, Miss Anna McKenzie, Miss Kate Wallick and Miss Annie Fraser. The parlors were adorned with Bridesmaid oses and in the library yellow and white ter of the table was a bouquet of chrysanthemums and the candelabra held white candles with green shades. Among the guests from out of town were l'imothy Harrison, of Richmond; Arthur Brigham, of Boston, and

> Mrs. John K. Robson was the hostess for small card party yesterday afternoon, guests were Mrs. Louis A. Kinsey, Mrs. Edward Finney, Mrs. T. A. Randall, Mrs. Philip Goetz, Mrs. Frank Jennings, Mrs. Charles F. Daly, Mrs. Richard Reeves, Charles Pierson, Mrs. William Chidis ter, Mrs. Thomas Baker, Mrs. George A. Jay, Mrs. Horace Wood, Mrs. Frank Wood, Mrs. Clark Mallory, Mrs. Charles Schaffer, Mrs. A. D. Perry, Mrs. Roland Veitch, Mrs. Cash Hadley, Mrs. Edward Stout, Miss Blanche King, Mrs. Henry W. Lawrence and Mrs. Thomas G. Smiley. The hostess was assisted by Miss Mary McConey. The parlors were adorned with American Beauty

> LOGAN-ALLEN. SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Oct. 26.-The marriage of Lieut. George W. Logan, United States navy, aid-de-camp to Gov. Allen, and Miss Bertha Allen, daughter of the Governor, took place at 8:30 yesterday in the throne room of the palace here. Chaplain Brown, United States army, officiated. The bride advanced on the arm of her father, His sister, Mrs. A. F. Hobbs, was the matron, and Miss Shedd, of Lowell. Mass., was the bridesmaid. Paymaster Brown was the best man. About two hundred guests were present.

Greenwood.

Mrs. H. A. Norvall is visiting her mother. Mrs. Clover, at Acton. Mrs. J. M. Clem, of Portland Mills, came Monday for a week's visit with friends. Mrs. Mary Abbott, of Irvington, visited

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Owen the first of the

Misses Mae Stevenson and Julia Douthit isited Miss Grace Ward at Southport this Miss Okal Browning. of Indianapolis, vis-

Mrs. J. M. Cutsinger, of Indianapolis, came Tuesday to spend the winter with Mrs. Phoebe Head.

Mrs. C. B. Cook, Mrs. C. O. White and Mrs. D. E. De Mott are visiting Mrs. Vandivier in Indianapolis Mrs. William Nathan, of Indianapolis came down Wednesday for a visit of sev-

Mrs. Sarah Leisure, of Fountaintown, nd Mrs. Ray, of Shelbyville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lon Douthit. Mrs. Georgia Glore returned home Thurs-

eral days with friends.

day from Indianapolis, where she has been visiting for several weeks. Mrs. Julia N. Johnson returned home Wednesday from Greencastle, where she has been visiting for several weeks.

tained a number of friends at dinner Tuesday in honor of their sixth wedding anni-Mrs. John McCool returned to her home n Elwood Monday after visiting relatives

We should like to believe Mr. Bryan to be

incere in all he says, but it is impossible

his chief effort is directed to obtaining

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Finkenbiner enter-

here for several weeks. She was accompanied home by Mrs. James McCool.

Mania of Acquisitiveness. Baltimore Herald.

votes. Get votes, honestly, if possible, but get votes, would seem to describe his The Consolidated Belgian Hare Company. at 245 Virginia avenue, has a large stock of fine pedigreed hares, there being four different strains, a variety that will attract the most experienced breeders. There are in the collection some exceptionally fine bucks whose service is very reasonable.

IN TIGERTOWN.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) were burned, and it was only when completely tired out that the many groups broke up and after a while went home. A few of the paraders stopped for a moment or two to hear the spellbinders, and some of the earlier arrivals tried to get into the garden. Very few succeeded, as the big meeting place was filled to its capacity long

Deputy Chief Cortright and the five in spectors who worked with him had 1,000 olicemen about Madison square and in the garden. They kept the crowd under perfect control from the outset. A way was kept open from the hotel up Fifth avenue and under the arch at Twenty-sixth street. The people were kept back to the curb. Governor Roosevelt came out of the hotel at 7:50 o'clock and got in his carriage. He was recognized at once, and until he got into the garden and for some minutes afterward he was cheered. He stood nearly all the way to the garden and bowed to

The Governor reached Madison-square Garden at 7:58 o'clock. The audience stood waving flags and cheering when the Governor appeared. Bands were playing hard to make their music heard. There was a

great tumult. Led by Secretary Manchester, the party went to the speaker's stand. The Governor followed and back of him came Senator Platt. Others were Gen. F. V. Greene, Senator Scott, Frederick K. Gibbs and J. H. Manley. When the Governor got to his place on the front of the stand the ap-

General Greene introduced the Governor as the strongest advocate of the adminis-

Grawing room lecture this afternoon at the | tration's policy in the Philippines. Then he "Ten days ago Mr. Bryan stood in this hall and spoke for nearly an hour without any intelligible idea of what course he would pursue if elected President. He displayed the unworthy arts of the clap-trap ate dissatisfaction, to stir up animosity and | thusiasm. strife; to array one portion of the community against another; but on the great question of the hour, namely, the preservation of sound money, he was absolutely silent. This meeting to-night is called to President. No one ever accused him of dodging any issue, or of failing to say clearly what his beliefs and opinions are. He will not hesitate to express them tonight. I have the honor to introduce Theodore Roosevelt."

COL. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Interruptions by People Who Wanted Croker and Bryan "Sonked."

Another ovation followed as the Governor raised his hand to command attention. He began at his address with the words "My fellow-Americans." He referred to Mr. Bryan's visit to the State and the reception prepared by Tammany Hall, and the audience groaned and hissed.

"Good for you, Teddy, soak it to 'em! yelled a man away up high. Many like exclamations came from other parts of the garden. Colonel Roosevelt's reference to Mr. Croker's famous remark about working for his own pockets all the time brought forth the cry, "You're right, Teddy!" Governor Roosevelt ridiculed Colonel

Bryan's attitude on every public question "Sail into him; give him the mischief!" The audience kept up incessant cheering.

The famous baseball crank who is known as "Well Well" had a seat upstairs, and, The Governor took up militarism, 'He caused much laughter when he told of

"danger of eighty-six-one-hundredths of a man to every 1,000 of our population." In answer to Mr. Bryan's remark that the soldiers "walk about in idleness" the Governor said: "General Lawton no longer walks about in idleness," and the crowd Governor Roosevelt began his address by saying that he was proud of being on the

same platform as ex-Secretary Fairchild, I have had with me man after man, who, follow his party when that party fell under leadership that was false to all the earlier traditions of the party; when that party fell under leadership that sought to lead home and abroad, and old soldiers like Dan Sickles, Franz Sigel, here in New York, and their no less gallant opponents who wore the gray, like General Buckner, Gen. Basil Duke, General Russell, in Virginia and Kentucky, stand with us now. because the Spanish war stamped out the country and left us in fact as well as in name, a reunited nation. And the valiant valiant men who wore the gray, naturally come with us when we stand for the honesty of our people at home and against the

degradation of the flag abroad." BRYAN AND CROKER. On the subject of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker, the Governor said: "Mr. Bryan Croker. Mr. Bryan comes to this State pleading loyalty to the memory of Jefferson and associating with Mr. Croker. Jefferson's statement was that the whole art of government consisted in being honest Mr. Croker's gloss upon that statement is that he is in politics for his pocket every dencies. Every business has." time. I am not slandering Mr. Croker, am merely quoting him. In Andrew Jackson's day Democracy spelled hard money. expansion and the honor of the flag. And who have the right to represent Andrew Jackson now-the men who stand for the dishonor of the flag, for the debasement of the currency, for contraction of our na-tional limits? No. The party that stands for an honest dollar; the party that stands for keeping the flag hoisted in the Philippines, as it shall be kept.' Governor Roosevelt then plunged into the issues of the campaign, starting out

with free silver and following the lines of his many addresses on this subject. He then touched on the present prosperity of the country and how Mr. Bryan's prophecies regarding the gold standard had turned out to be wrong and condemning him for raising a feeling of envy in the minds of the working class against the capitalists.

On this point he said: "No greater evils, my fellow-countrymen. can be done in this nation of our's than to teach any group of Americans that their attitude should be one of sullen hatred and distrust to their fellows. That teaching means to nullify the work of a century and a quarter of statesmanship which have built up our government here. Before our time there had been so-called republics in which rich oppressed the poor; there had been so-called republics in which the poor plundted Miss Edna Coughlin here the first of ered the rich. It has been our boast that in this great Republic each man stands on his rights as a man, demanding no more than his rights and being refused no chance

to receive their rights.' A SHADOWY GHOST. Getting down to imperialism, the Governor said: "Our opponents talk of the dangers of imperialism. There is but one danger to free institutions in this country, and that would be by the general prevalence of the doccrines the seeds of which Mr. Bryan has been sowing. Only in that way will there ever be chance of losing the liberty that we have inherited from those who went before us. And now Mr. Bryan asks us to give up prosperity; he asks us to dishonor our flag; he asks us to give up our orderly liberty under the law. For what? For the sake of the most shadowy shost that ever was raised to frighten political children-the ghost of militarism. Militarism? Here in this building a week ago Mr. Bryan repeated what he ether knows or ought to know to be an absolute slander when he said that our little army had been created with the purpose of putting it into forts to overawe the workingmen of our great cities. Gentlemen, there are 65,000 regular soldiers in the United States. The Greater New York would be entitled, according to population, to about 2,500 regular soldiers-less than a third of to listen to him and not be convinced that the police in the city.

"Five years ago, when I was police commissioner-I understand that several of my fellow-citizens remember the fact-when I was police commissioner I asked for and obtained an increase of 2,000 members of the force for the present borough of Manhattan alone. I asked for and obtained without a word of protest or a thought from any one that his liberties were to be endangered, a much larger body of men than would have been obtained now by giving the borough of Manhattan its pro-

portional share of the regular army, and no human being has any right to feel afraid of those soldiers unless he is afraid of the

The Governor then reviewed the attitude of the soldier in the Spanish war, eulogizing the volunteer, as he has many times in

After appealing to the audience to support the Republican party, Governor Roosevelt concluded his address by introducing ex-Senator Fairchild in the following

"It is not alone Republicans who are determined that no man of Bryan's characteristics, or representing the disorder which he stands for, shall be President of the United States. Thousands of Democrats, who believe in the maintenance of law and order, in honesty in finance, and in the independence of the judiciary, will this year vote for McKinley. For, however much they may have differed from Repub- | the human. A son in a noble and wealthy fam- | from God. licans in the past, or may differ from them on some issues now, yet they clearly see their duty in the face of such a disaster as would result in the elevation of Bryan, and they desire to make his defeat so de cisive that the menace to the business of the country involved in Bryan's recurring candidacy may be forever removed. No one is better qualified to speak for the sound-money Democrats of this great financial center than the secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's first adminis-

MR. FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS.

Eminent Democrat Tells Why He Is

Opposed to W. J. Bryan. An exodus from the garden began at the close of the Governor's address. The noise almost drowned the voice of ex-Secretary Fairchild, the next speaker. He could not be heard fifty feet distant. Partial order was secured and he finished with little applause except at the close. A lot of young men from the College of the city of New | thetic touch to the sorry plight of the dissolute York at this point insisted on calling for | spendthrift. He was left behind (as per deriva-"three cheers for Governor Roosevelt," and | tive) in the race. He never, in spite of his inmob orator; he did all in his power to cre- the cheers were given with much en-

In opening, Mr. Fairchild said that he would vote for the Republican candidate because "I have sat at the feet and by the side of all the men who have from a dream-alone! penniless! Democrats from the beginning until now, and by the precept and example of each ideas of the present Democratic candidate for President, Not only does all of this tradition and example, as well as my po litical training, but also my mature sense lead me to seek the defeat of the so-called Democratic party in this election.'

Mr. Fairchild then turned to the money question and said among other things discussed four years ago and the people decided that the soundest, most stable world could give was that which the United States must keep. I say keep, because the wisdom of the fathers give it to us, and their children thus far have not departed therefrom. That wise decision of 1896 made possible the wonderful industrial and business advance of the last four years. Had the decision been the other way, we woul weary people, far behind the other peoples of the world, instead of in the very forefront of them, as we are. We can throw all of this away, if we want to. We are invited to by the Democratic party and by its candidate, and by a few other men, most of them very good men, but men who, I think, have lost all sense of propor-Do we want to do this? Is there anything in any question now before us that calls for all this awful sacrifice? Is there any reason why millions of us should in a day, be hurled from competence and well-being to cruel want and misery?" Getting to the subject of trusts Mr. Fair-

and combinations are not caused by mere willfulness. They are too numerous and too universal. There must be some cause operating over the whole world. In my judgment this is quick transportation and communication. When we had no use of steam or electricity business had to be scattered; there were no department stores that makes possible business combination for it, a cure that is easily within the powding the use of steam and electricity. Combinations will break up quickly enough then, and if they are destroying the independence of the individual, that mischief will be stopped. I know of no other remedy. I have never heard or read of any other. But think of the democracy of it all of the paternalism. Think of legislating practically to forbid men from doing what best to do, to forbid the great masses of the people from buying and selling in the way they find most advantageous in order that a few, comparatively, may not be disuse their wits and energy when great natlet us hope, as I believe, upward. I am against a protective tariff. As a Democrat sitions, both as to money and business, of this Democracy of to-day many times rights that I have believed to be the great offense of a protective tariff. Every comhas no monopolistic tendencies, to prove a ousiness outside of its own State? Not a

cheese factory or creamery could get such a license, for they have monopolistic tenwas the Philippines and on this he said Does the situation in the Philippine islands call for a change of administration at the expense of the suffering of which I have spoken. A calm view of this whole subject convinces me that there has been in some quarters a degree of feeling and a violence of expression not justified by facts, and also that nothing in the record of the Democratic party in connection herewith justifies the thought of turning to it for wise treatment of this difficult question."

OTHER SPEECHES.

Remarks of B. B. Odell, Ex-Governor Black and J. K. Richards.

B. B. Odell, jr., candidate for Governor of New York, followed Mr. Fairchild, accusing Mr. Bryan of concealing the main issue of the campaign-the financial question-behind expansion, imperialism, militarism and trusts. He said in part: "No sophistry, no pretense can hide this great issue from the American people. Shall we continue along honest lines? Shall we continue to insure the value of every dollar we accept a false doctrine and bind ourvalue it purports to represent? Mckinley represents honesty; Bryan repudiation and dishonesty. Mr. Bryan has been going stepped to the edge. He held up his hand through this State decrying everything without offering any sensible remedy for the evils he pretends to have discovered Former Governor Black, the next speaker, attacked the record of the Democratic party regarding the colored race and thought that the hand that has degraded the negro was now seeking to stultify the Constitution to protect the Filipino savage, and continuing said: "The Philippine islands will not be surrendered upon the demand of enemies, even at home or abroad, and the rights of the Southern negro will never be relinquished until the last spark of independence has quenched and the last lantern has been hung out in the last belfry." Mr. Black contended that the Democratic cry of "imperialism" was simply a mask for the Democrats to get control of the government and put in force free trade and free

The last address of the evening at th garden was delivered by John K. Richards. solicitor general of the United States. He devoted the first part of his address to an argument designed to show that President McKinley was constitutionally right in his investment of the Philippine question He said the real issue in this campaign which does vitally affect the preservation of our constitutional form of representative government was the attitude of the Democrats in reaffirming the Chicago plat-

form. On this point he said: "More revolutionary doctrines were never promulgated by a great political party. They assailed the sovereignty of the Union the power and duty of the President to execute the laws; they attacked the in-dependence of the judiciary; the power and duty of the courts by a time-honored writ, preme Court itself. These doctrines were

TOPICS IN THE CHURCHES.

Sunday School Lesson

AND Christian Endeavor Work.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON NOTES. Oct. 28, 1900: Luke xv, 11-24-The

Prodigal Son. In the remarkable trio of parables, "The Lost Coin," "The Lost Sheep," and "The Lost Son," there is a striking progression. It is from the fly, chafing under parental restraint, or having exhausted local means of dissipation, and sighing for fresh fields of voluptuous conquest, inconsiderately requests an ante-mortem division father's hired servant. He is son or nothing. of the estate. The indulgent father makes it. Perhaps he has no recourse; parental authority is at an end. The son's heart is callous to the of sin consists in this, that it is done against the gruff, defiant rebel. The amenities of home are insufferable.

In the shortest time possible the infatuated God?" youth tucked the sparkling gems and golden bars, his patrimony in portable form, easily convertible into coin of any country, in the pockets of a money belt, and, strapping it about his person, he went abroad-perhaps without even

a ceremonious farewell. He wasted his substance. He tossed it in the air (as per derivative), as the farmer does his wheat when he will separate it from the chaff. He lived dissolutely. He was insalvable (as per derivative) while his infatuation lasted. The coincidence of the devoured (literally) patrimony and the universal and extreme famine puts a pafatuated effort and extravagance, so much as reached the glittering goal of his wanton ambition. The gay reveling party that kept him company while his means held out, swept past him thanklessly and disdainfully when his once plethcric purse was at last empty. He awoke as

illumined the name of Democracy during | With the pertinacity of despair he glued (lit the last fifty years. I think that I know erally) himself to a foreign land-owner, whom, the doctrines and teachings of all the great in his prosperity, he would have dubbed a "Gentile dog"-with whom he would have had no intercourse, much less receive a favor from him. In his despair he cleaves to the foreigner so and all of them, I am compelled to do my tenaciously that he cannot be shaken off. A sugiven him-offensive to all the senses, repugnant to all the ideas of ceremonial cleanliness instilled

So sharp were the pangs of hunger that he kept coveting the swine their feed-the locust tion, sorrow, despair are compressed in the half dozen words-"No man gave unto Him!" At last the hypnotic spell of sin is broken. Self-consciousness, self-control are regained. Memory paints the ancestral home. The flown care, there extends to the most abject menial! The veriest scullion has such a superabundance that he can pose as a benefactor before the

"I will!" What a battle royal has preceded and made possible these talismanic words! Fear, shame, pride, have been met and conquered. "I Topic for Oct. 28: Do Not Worryhave sinned" is the correlate of "I will arise." Confession absolute and frank, without apology or plea in abatement, shall be made. The penalty and consequences of apostasy, disinheritance, servitude instead of sonship, shall be as-

sumed without a syllable of complaint. It is done. But how different the sequel from that which the prodigal anticipated! He is me long before he can reach the door where he expected to make his confession and prefer his modest request. The father's compassion, how The first robe, richly dyed and embroidered, ger. Bare feet, mark of servitude, are shod with the sandals of a free man. Now follows

The murmuring Pharisees cannot but see themthe lost. Will the hale, the unstrayed, those who do not need his kindly offices, begrudge them to their brothers, whose plight is so pitiable and desperate? The climax is reached, the plea unanswerable.

THE STUDY LAMP. The prodigal, with streaming eyes,
From folly just awake,
Reviews his wanderings with surprise; His heart begins to break. "With deep repentance, I'll return, And seek my father's face; Unworthy to be called a son. I'll ask a servant's place." Far off the father saw him move,

In pensive silence mourn, And quickly ran, with arms of love, -Lydia H. Sigourney. The primary use of the parable of the prodisought to justify his kindly and familiar bear- God never worries, to worry is largely to de-Pharisees and scribes were so outraged. He would trust himself to balance a set of books showed the veriest renegade of Israel as still while suffering with a severe fever; and worry the object of divine compassion, his restoration is a fever. It has all of a fever's incoherence possible-a thing he earnestly sought.

In its universal, gospel application, this "pearl of parables" pictures sin as a revolt against a servations through a mile of fog. beneficent Heavenly Father, whose law is right. Here is mirrored the freedom of the will. The

son has his own way. He is not let or hindered, except by the pleadings of love and its faith-The folly of sin has no more startling ex-How swift the "decensus Averno!" How soon the fool and his money are parted! How irrevo-

cable the last estate! Remediless! In the mire Who shall ever number the sinners to whom

this parable has been the "open sesame" to a hand. instantly denounced by serious-minded citizens of whatever party as a dangerous assault upon our form of government itself." Mr. Richard then charged the Democrats with having in view to pack the Supreme Court and after eulogizing the founders of the government for their efforts to protect this court, he said: "But the fathers, whether wisely or not, failed to fix definitly the number of members of the court. They left this to Congress. And thus a way was left to degrade and destroy the court if the people ever put in power men vicious enough to use it. Woe to the country when that court is dragged down? Americans | part: who value the inestimable privileges the Constitution secures will see to it now and hereafter that no President and no party is put in power which openly threatens to legrade or destroy this final citadel liberty, justice, of security under the law." Mr. Richards was interrupted by a club of band at the head and bringing with them a big crowd from the street and all yelling for "Teddy." The Governor was still on thep latform and at last arose and for silence and in less than a minute a pir might have been heard to drop. "Ladies and gentlemen," he began, "this building seems to be filled with a new audience. Fellow-Americans, I want to say to you that I am gratified. I have finished my speech. I am, however, going to say just one word more. Mr. Bryan is in doubt about the paramount issue. I will tell you what it is. The paramount issue is to beat Bryanism in the Nation and Crokerism in the State.'

At this point the Rough Riders and other organizations crowded into the garden. A dozen bands were playing at one time and Governor Roosevelt seemed to enjoy the confusion and uproar. When order was restored, Governor Roosevelt resumed: Now gentlemen in closing, I am going to ask that each of you show by his works the faith that is within you. And now, we shall close the speaking and see the passage of these organizations. And in closing I am going to ask you to join with me in three cheers for President McKinley and Mr. Odell."

The cheers were given in a way that made the walls of the garden vibrate. When Governor Roosevelt came out the garden he drove to his hotel, and from that to the residence of Douglas Robinson his brother-in-law.

IN THE STATE.

Roosevelt's Speeches Before Starting for New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26 .- Governor Roose velt started from Syracuse at 8:30 o'clock this morning on the final stage of his electioneering tour of New York State. The first stop of the special train on its

spoken! "I will arise!" "Father, I have sinned!" The Heavenly Father meets the returning prodigal in the way. "Lost!" "Dead!" Here is no minifying of the

prodigal's fallen state. Lost to God; lost heaven; dead in trespass and sin! The far country is not a matter of geography. inanimate to the animate-from the animate to It is expressive of estrangement, of alienation The prodigal's theory was bad, though it

showed well the strength of his compunction. "Sinned heaven-high and in thy sight." Here the penitent is strictly orthodox. The turpitude appeal of love; sin has indurated him. The guile- God. Judah's penitent king knew this when he less youth, the father's pride and joy, has grown | cried, "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned!"

> Solomon is the example for all time of the unsatisfying nature of sin. He

With this truth Joseph armed himself when he

cried, "How can I commit this sin against my

"Drank every cup of joy, heard every trump Of fame; drank early, deeply drank; drank That common millions might have quenched;

Of thirst, because there was no more to drink." Hear his dying protestation of the inadequacy of the sensuous world to satisfy an immortal: "Vanity of vanities, all is evanity."

-Key and Analysis .-I. The younger son's rebellious demand: sin a revolt against the Divine Father. II. Man's sovereignty: the freedom of the

III. The course of sin depicted: (1) Alienation from God. (2) Prodigality. (3) Destitution. (4) Degradation. (5) Insatiable moral hunger. IV. Process and cause of recovery: (1) Awak-

V. The divine compassion: (1) God's forwardness in mercy. (2) Sinner rehabilitating.

ening. (2) Repentance. (3) Contrition and con-

What Saves America.

Henry Clay Trumbull, one of the brightest minds of our day, the editor of the Sunday School Times, which is world-wide in its circuto Christianity and the religion of the Bible by the Sunday school." This is a great testimony, and it is undoubtedly true. The Sunday school is the only school where the Bible is the text book. The international convention, with its auxiliaries in every State and province, and these in turn with their auxiliaries in counties, townships and cities as far as practicable, form a great network of conventions, which are stronger in their power than all physical force to advance morality and righteousness. Mr. Marion Lawrence, the general secretary of the international convention, at Toledo, O., will be pleased to furnish printed matter explaining the international Sunday school work.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Matt. vi, 25-34. The parable of the fowls of the air! The paranature, animate and inanimate, save man alone! Man has been defined as the cooking animal the laughing animal, the animal that walks erect and looks up into the face of heaven. Man is more truly defined as the worrying animal. No other part of God's creation takes anxious

thought for the future. But we! If it is fair, we worry for fear of rain. If we are prosperous, we anticipate a reverse. If we have friends, we are anxious lest we may offend them. We fill our day with

Yes, with needless frets, because it was never needful to worry. The thing we dread either your day is quite another. Buy an umbrella, if

Worry is always a weakness. It takes strength to worry. "It is not work that kills, but worry," is a common saying, verified in thou sands of lives every year. Each worry registers itself against you in God's book of life, in a less stable nerves, in less obedient muscles. In the from life and nearer to death. If, as has been truly said, every laugh draws a nail out of your coffin, every worry drives it back again and

And not only is worry a physical injury, but it and raving. Let no one expect to think clearly while feeling gloomy, to make astronomical ob

Finally, this worry, which is such an injury faith is loyalty to God. "Do not worry," Christ said. "Do not let your heart be troubled. Ye not worry, any more than a trustful little child can worry while he has hold of his father's

run to New York was made at Amsterdam For the few minutes that he talked, Governor Roosevelt took up the trust problem with some local application, calling the attention of his auditors to Mr. Bryan's statement that he would remove the tariff from all articles manufactured in this county by so-called trusts. There are large carpet manufactories at Amsterdam, and the Governor asserted that if Mr. Bryan's theory might be put in practice, while it might result in the destruction of the trust. it would also result in throwing all of the workers out of occupation. He said in

"It is, of course, true that there are men who work hard and get less than they ought to, and it is equally true that there are others who receive in excess of what they should. That is a fault that it is perhaps possible to remedy, and I will join in any remedy according to the light that 300 Rough Riders who marched in with a is in me. According to Mr. Bryan there is only one remedy for these evils, and that is the absolute destruction of every so-called trust or of a large money-making employer. Now, just think of what that means. For instance, steam and electricity have largely created the conditions with which we have to deal. Now no one in his senses would take the radical step to remedy the trust evil by destroying steam and electricity, and yet that is what Mr. Bryan wants to do. He could, of course, destroy the trust perfectly well, but he would kill the patient and with the patient every man whose livelihood depends upon the success of the business. A large crowd assembled at the Union Station in Albany to welcome Governor Roosevelt, who, in response to calls for a speech, spoke a few words of greeting from the rear platform of his car. He said the paramount issue is to see that the country is not Bryanized or the State Crok-

erized. The Governor had been scheduled to address two meetings in Schenectady, but owing to delay in the arrival of his train but one was held in a public hall. Governor Roosevelt said:

"I have but a minute or two, but I want to call your attention here in Schenectady to something that Mr. Bryan said a week ago in this city when he said that if he were elected he would destroy every private monopoly in the United States. Of course he could not do it. If Mr. Bryan's words means anything, they mean that he would destroy every patent in the United States, in which case the General Electric Company here would be one of the first to go to smash."

Some Union College students present gave their yell, and noisy interruptions followed, and the Governor said: "When Mr. Bryan came her he was treated with re-spectful courtesy by the Republicans, and let me ask you creatures who are trying to interrupt me to follow their example."

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